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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 IDAHO RIVERS UNITED, et al.,

11 Plaintiffs,

12 v.

13 UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS
14 OF ENGINEERS,

15 Defendant,

16 and

17 INLAND PORT AND NAVIGATION
18 GROUP, et al.,

Intervenor-Defendants.

CASE NO. C14-1800JLR

ORDER REGARDING CROSS-
MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT

19 **I. INTRODUCTION**

20 In November 2014, Plaintiffs Idaho Rivers United, Washington Wildlife
21 Federation, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Institute for Fisheries
22 Resources, Sierra Club, Friends of the Clearwater, and Nez Perce Tribe (collectively

1 “Plaintiffs”) sued Defendant United States Army Corps of Engineers (“the Corps”) for
2 alleged violations of the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”), 42 U.S.C.
3 §§ 4321-47, and the Clean Water Act (CWA”), 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387, over the Corps’
4 proposed maintenance of the Snake River navigation channel. (*See generally* Compl.
5 (Dkt. # 1); Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 60).) In their amended complaint, Plaintiffs challenge
6 two actions by the Corps: “1) the Corps’ ‘immediate need’ proposed dredging action for
7 the winter of 2014-2015; and 2) the Corps’ long-term plan for addressing sediment
8 accumulation in the Snake River from Lewiston, Idaho to the confluence with the
9 Columbia River.” (Am. Compl. ¶ 6.) In early January 2015, the court denied Plaintiffs’
10 motion for a preliminary injunction to prevent the Corps from dredging in the winter of
11 2015. (*See generally* Min. Entry (Dkt. # 56); PI Order (Dkt. # 57).) In doing so,
12 however, the court declined to rule on the likelihood of Plaintiffs’ success on the merits
13 and directed the parties to present these issues to the court as soon as practicable on
14 summary judgment. (*Id.* at 29 n.16, 30.)

15 The court now considers three motions for summary judgment: (1) Plaintiffs’
16 motion for summary judgment (Plf. Mot. (Dkt. # 72)); (2) the Corps’ cross-motion for
17 summary judgment (Def. Mot. (Dkt. # 75)); and (3) Intervenor-Defendant Inland Port and
18 Navigation Group’s (“IPNG”) cross-motion for summary judgment (IPNG Mot. (Dkt.
19 # 76)). The court has reviewed the motions, all submissions filed in support of and
20 opposition to the motions, the balance of the record, and the applicable law. In addition,
21 the court heard the oral argument of counsel on February 2, 2016. Although the parties
22 dispute the appropriate legal outcome, all parties agree that that this action is suitable for

disposition on summary judgment. (*See* Plf. Mot. at 3; IPNG Mot. at 10; Def. Mot. at 6.) Therefore, being fully advised, the court GRANTS the Corps' and IPNG's cross-motions for summary judgment and DENIES Plaintiffs' motion as discussed below.

II. BACKGROUND

The Lower Snake River federal navigation channel is located between the Snake River's confluence with the Columbia River near Pasco, Washington, and the Snake River's confluence with the Clearwater River near the Washington-Idaho border. (AR (Dkt. ## 65, 73) 50797 at 50836.)¹ Congress first authorized the Corps to construct and maintain the Lower Snake River for navigation in 1945. *See* Flood Control Act of 1945, Pub. L. No. 97-14, 59 Stat. 10, 21 (1945). In 1962, Congress legislated that "the depth and width of the authorized channel in the Columbia-Snake River barge navigation project shall be established as fourteen feet and two hundred and fifty feet, respectively, at minimum regulated flow." Flood Control Act of 1962, Pub. L. No. 87-874, 76 Stat. 1173, 1193 (1962).

There are four multipurpose civil works locks and dam projects located on the Lower Snake River, including Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental Little Goose, and Lower Granite. (AR 50797 at 50836-37; Swanson Decl. (Dkt. # 36) Ex. 1 at 1-1.) The Corps collectively refers to these projects as the Lower Snake River Projects ("LSRP"). (Swanson Decl. Ex. 1 at 1-1.) In addition to commercial navigation, these projects serve

¹ The court adopts the same format as the parties when citing to the Administrative Record: (AR XXX at YYY), where XXX is the first page of the PDF document in the Corps' index, and YYY is the internal Bates-stamped page referenced.

1 purposes of power generation, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, and incidental
2 water supply for irrigation. (AR 50797 at 50834, 50837.)

3 Above these projects, the Snake River drains a 32,000 square-mile area of
4 forested, agricultural, and developed lands. (*Id.* at 50838.) Sediment from this landscape
5 has washed into and accumulated in the reservoir above Lower Granite Dam. (*Id.*) The
6 Corps has historically used dredging as its primary method of removing accumulated
7 sediment that interferes with commercial navigation on the Lower Snake River.
8 (Swanson Decl. Ex. 1 at 1-1.)

9 Conflict over the Corps' management of the Lower Snake River—in particular the
10 Corps' dredging activities—has a long history in this district. In 2002, a group of
11 organizations, including Plaintiffs, challenged the Corps' planned dredging on the Lower
12 Snake River. The Honorable Robert S. Lasnik entered a preliminary injunction halting
13 the dredging at that time. *See Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n v. Nat'l Marine Fisheries Serv.*, 235
14 F. Supp. 2d 1143, 1162-63 (W.D. Wash. 2002). After Judge Lasnik issued a second
15 preliminary injunction against the Corps' planned dredging on November 1, 2004, the
16 parties agreed to settle their dispute. (*See* PI Order at 4.) As part of the settlement, the
17 plaintiffs agreed not to bring any further challenges to the Corps' planned maintenance
18 dredging for the winter of 2005-2006, and the Corps agreed to conduct review under
19 NEPA for a long-term approach to sediment management in the Lower Snake River,
20 known as the Programmatic Sediment Management Plan ("PSMP" or "the Plan"). (*See*
21 *id.* (citing Compl. Ex. 2 (attaching the settlement agreement))).
22

1 The Corps issued its Final Environmental Impact Statement (“FEIS”) for the
2 PSMP in August 2014. (*See* AR 50797 at 50797-1210.) The Plan creates a decision-
3 making framework through which sediment accumulation that interferes with existing
4 project purposes (including but not limited to navigation) can be managed and, to the
5 extent possible, prevented. (*Id.* at 50834.) In creating the Plan, the Corps studied
6 sediment accumulation areas (*id.* at 50840-42), as well as sediment sources, movement,
7 and deposition in the reservoirs (*id.* at 50848-58). (*See* AR 46662 at 46676-703, 46764-
8 77.) By holding workshops with technical experts, the Corps developed a range of
9 management measures to address sediment accumulation. (AR 50797 at 50866.)

10 After its assessment, the Corps identified 24 potential sediment management
11 measures across four different categories. (*Id.* at 50866-71.) The Corps created six
12 management frameworks (and a “no action” alternative), each constituting a different
13 “toolbox,” and analyzed those frameworks in the FEIS. (*Id.* at 50889-904). The Corps
14 selected “Alternative 7” as its PSMP. (AR 61037 at 61047.)

15 Alternative 7 includes “triggers” to identify an “immediate need” for action to
16 address accumulated sediment and “future forecast needs” to address areas where
17 sediment accumulation has been a problem in the past or is predicted to be a problem in
18 the future. (AR 50797 at 50890; AR 42407 at 42429-40.) For purposes of navigation,
19 Alternative 7 triggers an action when (1) sediment accumulation causes a portion of the
20 navigation channel to be less than fourteen feet deep when a reservoir is at its Minimum
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1 Operating Pool² and this situation impairs safe commercial navigation or access to
2 navigation locks (“immediate need”), or (2) that scenario is forecasted to occur more than
3 once in a five-year period (“future forecast need”). (AR 42407 at 42432.)

4 Alternative 7 includes a suite of fourteen potential management measures, one of
5 which is dredging, that the Corps can employ to address either an immediate or
6 forecasted sediment accumulation problem. (AR 50797 at 50891-92, 50898-99.)

7 Measures other than dredging include the construction of bendway weirs and other in-
8 water structures, reservoir drawdown to increase river velocity and flush sediment from
9 depositional areas, sediment agitation, raising the Lewiston levees, and relocating
10 facilities. (*Id.*) Thus, the management plan addresses both immediate and near-term
11 sediment problems that may arise and “anticipated future problems before they are
12 critical.” (AR 42407 at 424411.) In this way, the PSMP provides for monitoring and
13 planning for sediment accumulation rather than simply reacting to accumulation after it
14 becomes a problem. (*See* AR 57292 at 57296-99.)

15 The PSMP, however, does not authorize any specific on-the-ground action. (*See*
16 AR 61037 at 61037-38.) Rather, the Plan is “designed to evaluate future actions for
17 sediment management” and provide “a roadmap for future project-specific decision-
18 making.” (AR 50797 at 50810, 50812.) Due to the programmatic nature of the PSMP,
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21 ² Specific elevation operating ranges (from sea level) are authorized for the reservoirs
22 behind each dam on the Lower Snake River. The lower end of the elevation range is known as
the “Minimum Operating Pool” or “MOP.” (*See* AR 42407 at 42412.)

1 the Corps was required to structure the FEIS programmatically as well.³ As such, the
 2 Corps will be required to issue project-specific NEPA analyses that will tier and build
 3 from the programmatic FEIS before the Corps engages in any future dredging or other
 4 sediment management action.⁴

5 While developing the PSMP, the Corps identified two locations where sediment
 6 accumulation was already interfering with navigation—at the confluence of the Snake
 7 and Clearwater Rivers and on the downstream side of the Ice Harbor Dam’s lock. (AR
 8 60818 at 60818.) This triggered an immediate need for action under the PSMP, which
 9 the Corps referred to as “the Current Immediate Need Action” to contrast it from
 10 “immediate need actions” that may arise in the future . (*See id.* at 60819.) The Corps
 11 then analyzed alternatives and potential impacts associated with the Current Immediate
 12 Need Action in the same FEIS that the Corps had prepared for the PSMP.⁵ As a result of

14 ³ (*See* AR 50383 at 50389 (“This PSMP programmatic EIS includes alternatives that
 15 define broad programs for managing sediments through implementation of future actions as they
 relate to maintaining the authorized project purposes of the LSRP.”).)

16 ⁴ (AR 50383 at 50389 (“Future actions would require project-specific environmental
 17 reviews, including preparation of appropriate NEPA documents tiered off this programmatic
 18 EIS.”); AR 57292 at 57296-97 (“[O]nce a potential sediment problem is identified through
 19 monitoring and a need for action is triggered by the PSMP framework, the proposed site-specific
 action would be evaluated based on effectiveness of a measure and environmental effects.
 Additionally, any action would be coordinated and reviewed through the NEPA process and
 other processes of environmental regulations, as necessary, to identify and adopt any measures as
 appropriate to reduce or avoid impacts.”).)

20 ⁵ (*See id.* at 60818-19 (“In the interest of efficiency and in order to facilitate meaningful
 21 public involvement on our sediment management planning in the region, the Corps analyzed the
 22 potential for site-specific immediate action alongside the plan-level descriptions in the PSMP
 EIS. The use of a single FEIS to evaluate both the PSMP and the Current Immediate Need
 Action was determined to be in line with CEQ guidance and regulations.”).)

1 that process, the Corps concluded that “dredging and disposal presented the only measure
2 capable of meeting the purpose and need to re-establish the federal channel to
3 congressionally authorized dimensions to address sediment accumulation that is currently
4 interfering with commercial navigation.” (*Id.* at 60819.) To reestablish the federal
5 navigation channel to the congressionally authorized dimensions, the Corps concluded
6 that it should dredge the navigation channel in two general places: the downstream lock
7 approach at Ice Harbor Dam, and confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers at the
8 upstream end of the Lower Granite Reservoir. (*Id.*)

9 On November 14, 2014, the Corps adopted the PSMP and approved the Current
10 Immediate Need Action in two separate decisions. (*See* AR 60818 at 60818-27; AR
11 61037 at 61037-47 (records of decision).) Plaintiffs filed suit on November 24, 2014,
12 under the Administrative Procedures Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 551 *et seq.*, alleging that
13 the Corps’ adoption of the PSMP and approval of the Current Immediate Need Action
14 violated NEPA and the CWA. (*See* Compl.; Am. Compl.) On November 26, 2014,
15 Plaintiffs filed a motion for a preliminary injunction to stop the Corps from implementing
16 the Current Immediate Need Action of dredging on the Lower Snake River. (*See* PI Mot.
17 (Dkt. # 8).) In early January 2015, the court denied Plaintiffs’ motion. (*See* Min. Entry;
18 PI Order.) The Corps’ contractor began work to implement the Current Immediate Need
19 Action on January 12, 2015. (Werner Decl. (Dkt. # 75-1) ¶ 2.) The contractor completed
20 all dredging and disposing of dredged materials on February 26, 2015. (*Id.*)

21 On May 14, 2015, Plaintiffs moved for summary judgment “on their claims that
22 the FEIS and [the records of decision] for the 2015 dredging action and the long-term

1 PSMP violate NEPA and the [CWA].” (Plf. Mot. at 3.) The Corps and IPNG both
2 opposed Plaintiffs’ motion and filed cross-motions for summary judgment seeking,
3 alternatively, the dismissal of Plaintiffs’ claims on various grounds or the entry of
4 summary judgment on the merits in the Corps’ favor. (*See generally* Def. Mot.; IPNG
5 Mot.) The court now considers all three of these motions.

6 **III. ANALYSIS**

7 **A. Justiciability Issues**

8 Before launching into the substance of Plaintiffs’ claims, the court first must
9 address certain justiciability issues. Plaintiff challenge whether the Corps complied with
10 NEPA and the CWA when the Corps: (1) approved the Current Immediate Need Action
11 of dredging on the Lower Snake River during the winter of 2015, and (2) adopted the
12 PSMP. (*See* Def. Mot. at 6-12; IPNG Mot. at 11-20.) Specifically, the Corps and IPNG
13 challenge Plaintiffs’ claims concerning the 2015 dredging on grounds of standing and
14 mootness (*see* Def. Mot. at 7-8; IPNG Mot. at 11-13) and Plaintiffs’ claims concerning
15 the PSMP on grounds of standing and ripeness (*see* Def. Mot. at 9-12; IPNG Mot. at 13-
16 20).

17 The judicial power of the federal courts is limited to “cases” and “controversies.”
18 U.S. Const., Art. III, § 2. If there is no case or controversy within the meaning of those
19 constitutional terms, then the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to hear the claim. *See*
20 *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 198 (1962). Thus, a federal court’s “role is neither to issue
21 advisory opinions nor to declare rights in hypothetical cases, but to adjudicate live cases
22 or controversies consistent with the powers granted the judiciary in Article III of the

1 Constitution.” *Thomas v. Anchorage Equal Rights Comm’n*, 220 F.3d 1134, 1138 (9th
2 Cir. 2000) (en banc).

3 The advisory opinion prohibition stands at the core of Article III and underpins the
4 justiciability doctrines of standing, ripeness, and mootness. *See Westlands Water Dist. v.*
5 *Nat. Res. Def. Council*, 276 F. Supp. 2d 1046, 1051 (E.D. Cal. 2003); *see also W. Oil &*
6 *Gas Assoc. v. Sonoma Cty.*, 905 F.2d 1287, 1290 (9th Cir. 1990) (“The ripeness and
7 mootness doctrines are based in part upon the Article III requirement that courts decide
8 only cases or controversies.”). However, the concept of justiciability blends both the
9 constitutional limitations of Article III and prudential considerations concerning the
10 proper role of courts in our democracy. *See Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes of Fort Peck*
11 *Indian Reservation v. Bd. of Oil & Gas Conservation of State of Mont.*, 792 F.2d 782, 787
12 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting *Flast v. Cohen*, 392 U.S. 83, 97 (1968) (“The doctrine [of
13 justiciability] is a blend of constitutional limitations and prudential considerations, which
14 are not easily distinguishable and ‘make the justiciability doctrine one of uncertain and
15 shifting contours.’”)). Although the justiciability doctrines of standing, mootness, and
16 ripeness tend to intersect and overlap, courts generally analyze the concepts separately
17 for the sake of clarity. *See Assiniboine*, 792 F.2d at 787. The court, therefore, sets forth
18 the standards for each doctrine and discusses their applicability to this case separately
19 below.

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1. Plaintiffs Lack Standing to Assert Claims Regarding the 2015 Dredging and the PSMP

The court first addresses the Corps and IPNG's challenge to Plaintiffs' claims concerning the 2015 dredging and the PSMP on grounds of standing. (*See* Def. Mot. at 8-11; IPNG Mot. at 11-13.) "[T]he standing question is whether the plaintiff has 'alleged such a personal stake in the outcome of the controversy' as to warrant his [or her] invocation of federal-court jurisdiction and to justify exercise of the court's remedial powers on his [or her] behalf." *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 498 (1975) (quoting *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 204 (1962)). "The oft-cited *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife* case states the three requirements for Article III standing: (1) an injury in fact that (2) is fairly traceable to the challenged conduct and (3) has some likelihood of redressability." *Pub. Lands for the People, Inc. v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 697 F.3d 1192, 1195-96 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Lujan*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-61 (1992)). With respect to the "injury in fact" requirement, the threat of injury must be "concrete and particularized; . . . actual and imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical." *Id.* at 1196 (quoting *Summers v. Earth Island Inst.*, 555 U.S. 488, 493 (2009)).⁶ The "injury in fact" element is at the center of the Corps' and IPNG's challenge based on standing to Plaintiffs' claims.

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⁶ Standing can encompass both the constitutional issues as well as prudential considerations. *See City of L.A. v. Cty. of Kern*, 581 F.3d 841, 846 (9th Cir. 2009) ("Several doctrines fall under the rubric of 'prudential standing.'"). However, neither the Corps nor IPNG raised any arguments challenging Plaintiffs' claims based on prudential standing. (*See generally* Corps Mot. at 9-10; IPNG Mot. at 11-19.) Accordingly, the court declines to consider prudential standing with respect to Plaintiffs' claims.

a. The 2015 Dredging

Both the Corps and IPNG challenge Plaintiffs’ standing to sue concerning the Corps’ 2015 dredging of portions of the Lower Snake River. (IPNG Mot. at 11-13; Def. Reply (Dkt. # 82) at 1-3.) They argue that Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate the first element of standing—an injury in fact. *See Pub. Lands for the People*, 697 F.3d at 1195-96. They assert that Plaintiffs rely upon declarations⁷ that make only generalized statements that dredging to maintain the Lower Snake River System harms salmon and lamprey, but provide no specific, factual evidence that the 2015 dredging at issue here actually harmed these fish. (IPNG Mot. at 11-13; Def. Reply at 1-2; IPNG Reply (Dkt. # 83) at 2-5.) In response, Plaintiffs assert (without citation to authority) that “[a] fisherman or recreationalist is harmed, as a matter of law and common sense, by the harm to fish or the environment,” and that “the same holds true for members of the Tribe.” (Plf. Resp. (Dkt. # 79) at 26.) Plaintiffs also cite portions of their standing declarations that assert that any dredging under the PSMP—no matter where or how it is conducted or even whether fish are present at the time—harms fish.⁸

⁷ At the summary judgment stage, a plaintiff must set forth, by affidavit or other evidence, specific facts to establish standing. *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561.

⁸ (See Plf. Resp. at 26 (citing Allen Decl. (Dkt. # 72-1) ¶ 19 (“In addition to the systematic ways the dams and navigation channel hurt fish, the specific dredging proposed to maintain that system harms fish through turbidity plumes from dredging and disposal, and potential mobilization of toxics.”); Kane Decl. (Dkt. # 72-2) ¶ 11 (“The Corps’ reliance on dredging to remove sediment and maintain navigation channels is one of the dam-related activities that causes significant harm to already embattled fish populations.”); Spain Decl. (Dkt. # 72-5) ¶ 17 (“[D]redging in the Snake River, no matter when it is done, harms juvenile and adult salmon and steelhead that *may* be in these reservoirs at the time by increasing turbidity, disrupting the invertebrate food chain, mobilizing potential toxins, destroying important

Absent from Plaintiffs' declarations are any factual showings of actual harm to salmon or lamprey as a result of the Corps' 2015 dredging activities on the Lower Snake River. Not one of Plaintiffs' declarants specifically tether the generalized harm to fish or the environment they assert to the Corps' particular 2015 dredging at issue here. Instead, Plaintiffs posit sweeping, generalized assertions that dredging in general is harmful to fish. (*See supra* n.8.) Such generalized statements of harm are insufficient to demonstrate injury in fact for purposes of standing. "Standing . . . is not 'an ingenious academic exercise in the conceivable' . . . [but] requires . . . a factual showing of perceptible harm." *Summers v. Earth Island Inst.*, 555 U.S. 485, 499 (2008) (quoting *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 566) (alterations in original). The alleged harm must be concrete and particular. *Pub. Lands for the People*, 697 F.3d at 1196. Generalized grievances, untethered to a concrete action and concrete injuries, are insufficient to withstand Article III scrutiny.

spawning habitat, and by killing *unknown* numbers of individual fish by scooping them up in the dredging equipment.") (italics added); Lewis Decl. (Dkt. # 72-3) ¶ 14 ("[T]he Corps did not comprehensively survey for or consider impacts to lamprey in the Snake-Clearwater confluence before it dredged in 2014-2015, nor does its PSMP include any plans to do so in the future before dredging The Corps did not even monitor the damage it likely caused to lamprey during this winter's dredging—missing an opportunity to learn from its mistakes and ensure that lamprey and lamprey habitat are protected in the future."); MacFarlane Decl. (Dkt. # 72-4) ¶ 18 ("As long as the Corps persists down this path [of maintaining the navigation channel and the dams], it will continue to harm salmon, along with other [Friends of the Clearwater] members and me, through actions like dredging that destroy salmon and salmon habitat."); *see also* Allen Decl. ¶ 11 ("I believe the periodic dredging or other maintenance to support navigation that the Corps seeks to do through its indefinite [PSMP] ensures that these dams will remain in place and continue to harm salmon and steelhead."); Lewis Decl. ¶ 13 ("Dredging harms salmon, steelhead, and lamprey in a number of different ways."); Kane Decl. ¶ 26 ("Dredging and other maintenance of the navigation channel will continue, perpetuating harms to Pacific lamprey.").

1 In response to Plaintiffs' generalized assertions that dredging can cause harm to
2 fish or the environment, Defendants point to specific evidence of the Corps' efforts to
3 avoid that harm in this instance. First, the 2015 dredging was timed to occur during "fish
4 windows" when migrating salmonids and lamprey were not likely present. (AR 50462 at
5 50492, 50613.) Second, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Corps conducted
6 water quality monitoring and produced an adaptive management plan to minimize any
7 possible turbidity plumes, the mobilization of toxic pollutants, or the entrapment of fish.
8 (See AR 59760 at 59764-65 (ROD for Implementation of Current Immediate Need
9 Action).) Third, the Corps conducted sediment analysis in the dredged areas to ensure
10 that dredging would not pose toxicity to fish. (*Id.* 59765; *see also* AR 48885 at 48885-
11 9436 (Appendix of FEIS, providing water quality and sediment quality reports, which
12 Plaintiffs have not challenged).) Fourth, the National Marine Fisheries Service
13 ("NMFS") of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA")
14 completed a biological opinion on the effects of dredging on migrating salmonids and
15 concluded that dredging was not likely to adversely affect salmonids through use of
16 dredging equipment, re-suspension of sediments, turbidity, toxicity, or any of the other
17 means cited by Plaintiffs' declarants. (See AR 56852 at 56908-17 (NMFS's Immediate
18 Need Action Biological Opinion).) Except for their generalized statements concerning
19 dredging, Plaintiffs provide no evidence to the contrary concerning the 2015 dredging
20 activities of the Corps. Plaintiffs' failure to demonstrate any injury from the 2015
21 dredging that is "concrete and particularized" as opposed to "conjectural or hypothetical"
22 is fatal to their claim concerning the 2015 dredging. *See Summers*, 555 U.S. at 493. The

1 court concludes that Plaintiffs lack standing to challenge the Corps' 2015 dredging of the
 2 Lower Snake River.⁹

3 **b. The PSMP**

4 The court separately analyzes Plaintiffs' standing with respect to their claims
 5 involving the Corps' adoption of the PSMP and comes to the same conclusion—that
 6 Plaintiffs lack standing. The PSMP is merely a plan. It does not mandate any specific
 7 Corps action, dredging or otherwise. (*See* AR 61037 at 61037-38, 61041-42; AR 50797
 8 at 50810, 50812; AR 42407 at 42411.) Rather, the PSMP provides a framework under
 9 which the Corps can address sediment issues as they arise and “identify long-term
 10 solutions for proactively addressing sediment problems.” (AR 61037 at 61037-38; *see*
 11 AR 42407 at 42411.) The PSMP contains a list of potential sediment management tools,
 12 none of which will necessarily be used, and analyzes impacts that can be associated with
 13 those tools, none of which will necessarily occur. The court does not know which
 14 sediment management actions the Corps will take in the future, under what
 15 circumstances, or where the Corps might employ any such actions. As a result, the court
 16 cannot know what adverse impacts might occur. Further, the court does not know what

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 18 ⁹ Plaintiffs suggest in a footnote that the court could order future injunctive relief that
 19 could “partially alleviate the harm already caused by the Corps' first application of the PSMP
 20 through its 2015 dredging action.” (Plf. Reply at 26, n.29.) Even assuming that Plaintiffs
 21 suffered some injury from the now-complete 2015 dredging, that injury cannot be redressed by
 22 prospective injunctive relief. “Past injury is not sufficient to confer standing. . . . There must be
 an ‘imminent future injury that is sought to be enjoined.’” *Wilderness Soc., Inc. v. Rey*, 622 F.3d
 1251, 1256 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal citations omitted; quoting *Summers*, 555 U.S. at 495). Even
 if the court could and were inclined to order the Corps to engage in some after-the-fact dredging
 mitigation, Plaintiffs have not identified any specific harm from the dredging to mitigate.

1 new technologies or science might exist at that time that could reduce potential adverse
2 impacts of any action.

3 Standing requires a factual showing that alleged injuries are “likely” and not
4 merely “conceivable.” *See Summers*, 555 U.S. at 499. As discussed above, Plaintiffs
5 have generalized concerns about the possibility that dredging—as a means of removing
6 accumulated sediment—could harm fish by causing turbidity plumes, mobilization of
7 toxins, interference with food sources, adverse impacts to spawning habitats, and other
8 adverse effects. (*See* Allen Decl. ¶ 18; Kane Decl. ¶ 11; Lewis Decl. ¶ 12; MacFarlane
9 Decl. ¶ 13; Spain Decl. ¶ 17); *see also supra* n.8. But the Corps has no current plans
10 under the PSMP to dredge or perform any other activity described in the PSMP
11 framework. Because the PSMP is just a plan, and the Corps has no present plans to
12 implement any sediment management actions, Plaintiffs fail to demonstrate a likely
13 injury.

14 Plaintiffs argue, however, that the Ninth Circuit has repeatedly held that plaintiffs
15 have “standing to challenge programmatic management direction without also
16 challenging an implementing project that will cause discrete injury.” *Cottonwood Envtl.*
17 *Law Ctr. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 789 F.3d 1075, 1081 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *Sierra Forest*
18 *Legacy v. Sherman*, 646 F.3d 1161, 1176 (9th Cir. 2011)). The court agrees that
19 Plaintiffs may challenge the PSMP without mounting a corresponding challenge to an
20 implementing project. They may not, however, mount a challenge to the PSMP without
21 demonstrating “any concrete application that threatens imminent harm to [their]
22 interests.” *Summers*, 555 U.S. at 494. In *Cottonwood*, although the court held that

1 Plaintiffs could challenge an agency's plan without challenging an implementing project
2 arising from the plan, such projects were underway at the time of suit. 789 F.3d at
3 1081-82. The court explained that "a procedural injury is complete after [a Plan] has
4 been adopted, so long as . . . it is fairly traceable to some action that will affect the
5 plaintiff's interests." *Id.* at 1081. Although the plaintiffs in *Cottonwood* were not
6 required to challenge any particular implementing project, they had standing because
7 "[t]he[ir] declarations connect[ed] their procedural injury to imminent harm in specific
8 forests and project areas." *Id.*

9 The same rationale prevailed in *Sierra Forest Legacy*, where plaintiffs challenged
10 the Forest Service's 2004 programmatic framework for the management of federal forest
11 lands in the Sierra Nevada, but they also asserted interests in areas encompassed by three
12 timber projects within just one of the affected forests. 646 F.3d at 1179-80. The
13 plaintiffs had "standing not based on whether [they] challenged any of the projects, but
14 because [they] asserted interests in areas that would be affected by specific projects in a
15 forest that was subject to the 2004 Framework." *See Salix v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 944 F.
16 Supp. 2d 984, 989 (D. Mont. 2013), *aff'd and remanded sub nom. Cottonwood Env'tl. Law*
17 *Ctr. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 789 F.3d 1075 (9th Cir. 2015). Thus, both *Cottonwood* and
18 *Sierra Forest Legacy* are distinguishable because the plaintiffs in those cases connected
19 their alleged procedural injury based on the agency's plan to imminent harm arising from
20 specific projects implemented under the plan. Here, there are no such ongoing or planned
21 implementing projects under PSMP that can cause imminent harm to Plaintiffs' interests.
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1 The court agrees with the Corps and IPNG that *Summers v. Earth Island Institute*,
2 555 U.S. 488 (2009), provides controlling guidance here. In *Summers*, the plaintiffs
3 challenged various timber regulations and also challenged the failure of the Forest
4 Service to apply one of the regulations to a particular project, the Burnt Ridge Project.
5 *Id.* at 494. The plaintiffs settled the dispute over the Burnt Ridge project before the
6 challenge to the regulations was decided. *Id.* The Supreme Court held that the plaintiffs
7 lacked standing to challenge the regulations because their dispute over the Burnt Ridge
8 project had been resolved. *Id.* The Court did not reach this conclusion because the
9 separate claim was no longer part of the action; rather, the Court emphasized that the
10 plaintiffs had only alleged injury associated with the Burnt Ridge project. *Id.* at 495.
11 They had not alleged a particularized injury in any other area. *See id.* The Court held:
12 “We know of no precedent for the proposition that when a plaintiff has sued to challenge
13 the lawfulness of certain action or threatened action but has settled that suit, he retains
14 standing to challenge the basis for that action (here, the regulation in the abstract), apart
15 from any concrete application that threatens imminent harm to his interests.” *Id.* at 494.
16 Thus, the lack of a concrete application that threatened imminent harm to the plaintiffs’
17 interests—not the lack of an independent, project-specific claim—ultimately deprived the
18 plaintiffs of standing to challenge the regulations in *Summers*.

19 The same is true here. The Corps’ one application of the PSMP—the Current
20 Immediate Need Action to dredge in 2015—is now complete. The Corps has no current,
21 concrete plans to apply the PSMP in a manner that threatens imminent harm to Plaintiffs.
22 Accordingly, the court concludes that Plaintiffs lack standing to challenge the PSMP.

2. Plaintiffs' Claims Concerning the Corps' 2015 Dredging of the Lower Snake River Are Moot

The court next addresses the Corps' and IPNG's challenge that Plaintiffs' claims concerning the 2015 dredging are moot. (*See* Def. Mot. at 7-8; IPNG Mot. at 12-13.) As discussed below, the court concludes that, even if Plaintiffs had standing initially to pursue their claims, those claims are now moot.

"The ripeness inquiry asks 'whether there is yet any need for the court to act,' while the mootness inquiry asks 'whether there is anything left for the court to do.'" *W. Oil and Gas Ass'n v. Sonoma Cty.*, 905 F.2d 1287, 1290 (9th Cir. 1990) (quoting 13A Wright, Miller & Cooper, *Federal Practice and Procedure*, § 3532.1 (2d ed. 1984)). "The basic question in determining mootness is whether there is a present controversy as to which effective relief can be granted." *Nw. Env'tl. Def. Ctr. v. Gordon*, 849 F.2d 1241, 1244 (9th Cir. 1988) (citing *United States v. Geophysical Corp. of Alaska*, 732 F.2d 693, 698 (9th Cir. 1984)). "A case becomes moot whenever it los[es] its character as a present, live controversy of the kind that must exist if [courts] are to avoid advisory opinions on abstract propositions of law." *West v. Sec'y of Dep't of Transp.*, 206 F.3d 920, 924 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Hall v. Beals*, 396 U.S. 45, 48 (1969)); *see also City of Erie v. Pap's A.M.*, 529 U.S. 277, 287 (2000) (stating that unless the plaintiff can obtain effective relief, any opinion as to the legality of the challenged action would be advisory, in violation of Article III of the United States Constitution). A federal court has no authority to issue opinions upon moot questions. *See Church of Scientology of Cal. v. United States*, 506 U.S. 9, 12 (1992).

1 It is not enough to survive a mootness challenge for there to have been an actual
2 dispute at the time the complaint was filed; there must remain a “live” controversy
3 throughout all stages of the court’s review. *Burke v. Barnes*, 479 U.S. 361, 363 (1987);
4 *Preiser v. Hewkirk*, 422 U.S. 395, 401 (1975). Essentially, any change in the facts that
5 ends the controversy renders the case moot. *See Sosna v. Iowa*, 419 U.S. 393, 403
6 (1975). Even if a case is not constitutionally moot, the court may in its discretion dismiss
7 a claim as prudentially moot “if circumstances have changed since the beginning of
8 litigation that forestall any occasion for meaningful relief.” *Deutsche Bank Nat. Tr. Co.*
9 *v. FDIC*, 744 F.3d 1124, 1135 (9th Cir. 2004).

10 Based on the foregoing authorities, the court concludes that Plaintiffs’ claims
11 regarding the Corps’ 2015 dredging are now moot. Plaintiffs assert that their claim is not
12 moot because “an improper regulatory framework remains in effect, [and] claims against
13 that framework are not moot.” (Plf. Mem. at 21.) Defendants are not asserting, however,
14 that Plaintiffs claims concerning the PSMP are moot. Defendants only maintain that
15 Plaintiffs’ claims concerning the now-complete 2015 dredging are moot.

16 Plaintiffs also assert that their claims concerning the 2015 dredging are not moot
17 because the court could order a variety of mitigation measures “to remedy, in part, the
18 harm already caused to salmon, steelhead, and lamprey.” (Plf. Resp. at 22.) Plaintiffs
19 are correct that completion of a project does not necessarily moot an environmental
20 claim. *See West v. Sec’y of Dep’t of Transp.*, 206 F.3d 920, 925 (9th Cir. 2000); *Tyler v.*
21 *Cuomo*, 236 F.3d 1124, 1137 (9th Cir. 2000); *Cuddy Mountain. v. Alexander*, 303 F.3d
22 1059, 1066 (9th Cir. 2002). Rather, a case is moot only where there is no effective relief

1 for the alleged violation. *Id.* Plaintiffs, however, have failed to demonstrate any on-
2 going injury to fish as a result of the 2015 dredging that the Corps could mitigate, so the
3 court is at a loss to understand what relief it could order to mitigate a harm that has not
4 been substantiated.

5 Finally, Plaintiffs argue that their challenge to the 2015 dredging qualifies under
6 the “capable of repetition, yet evading review” exception to the mootness doctrine. (*See*
7 *id.* at 23-25.) Plaintiffs assert that “the compressed time frame leading up to the Corps’
8 2015 dredging project” supports application of this doctrine. (*See* Plf. Mot. at 30.) The
9 court disagrees. The Corps’ 2015 dredging did not evade review. Plaintiffs chose not to
10 appeal the court’s denial of their motion for a preliminary injunction. The Ninth Circuit
11 has stated that “[w]here prompt application for a stay pending appeal can preserve an
12 issue for appeal, the issue is not one that will evade review.” *Headwaters, Inc. v. Bureau*
13 *of Land Mgmt., Medford Dist.*, 893 F.2d 1012, 1016 (9th Cir. 1989); *see also Bunker Ltd.*
14 *P’ship v. United States*, 820 F.2d 308, 311 (9th Cir. 1987) (“[A] party may not profit
15 from the ‘capable of repetition, yet evading review’ exception to mootness, where
16 through his own failure to seek and obtain a stay he has prevented an appellate court from
17 reviewing the trial court’s decision.”). In such circumstances, the court has no power to
18 hear the action, “and the controversy must be resolved in a future action presenting a live
19 dispute.” *Protectmarriage.com-Yes on 8 v. Bowen*, 752 F.3d 827, 837 (9th Cir. 2014).
20 Plaintiffs provide no response to this argument, and the court concludes that it is
21 dispositive of this issue. Accordingly, the court holds that Plaintiffs’ claim concerning
22 the Corps’ 2015 dredging is moot.

3. Ripeness

Finally, the court addresses the Corps' challenge to Plaintiffs' claims concerning the PSMP on grounds of ripeness. (*See* Def. Mot. at 7-8.) As discussed below, the court concludes that these claims are not ripe for the court's review.

The ripeness doctrine has both constitutional and prudential components. *In re Coleman*, 560 F.3d 1000, 1004 (9th Cir. 2009). The doctrine is "designed to prevent the courts, through avoidance of premature adjudication, from entangling themselves in abstract disagreements over administrative policies, and also to protect the agencies from judicial interference until an administrative decision has been formalized and its effects felt in a concrete way by the challenging parties." *Nat'l Park Hospitality Assoc. v. Dept. of the Interior*, 538 U.S. 803, 807-08 (2003) (internal quotations omitted). "The constitutional ripeness of a declaratory judgment action depends upon 'whether the facts alleged, under all the circumstances, show that there is a substantial controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.'" *United States v. Braren*, 338 F.3d 971, 975 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Md. Cas. Co. v. Pac. Coal & Oil Co.*, 312 U.S. 270, 273 (1941)); *see also Hulteen v. AT&T Corp.*, 498 F.3d 1001, 1004 n.1 (9th Cir. 2007) (en banc) (finding jurisdiction because "substantial controversy" requirement was met). The issues presented must be "definite and concrete, not hypothetical or abstract." *Thomas v. Anchorage Equal Rights Comm'n*, 220 F.3d 1134, 1139 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (internal quotation marks omitted). Where a dispute hangs on "future contingencies that may or may not occur," *Clinton v. Acequia, Inc.*, 94 F.3d 568, 572 (9th Cir. 1996), it may

1 be too “impermissibly speculative” to present a justiciable controversy. *Portland Police*
2 *Ass’n v. City of Portland*, 658 F.2d 1272, 1273 (9th Cir. 1981).

3 In many cases constitutional ripeness coincides squarely with standing’s injury in
4 fact prong. *Thomas*, 220 F.3d at 1138-39. “The constitutional component of ripeness is a
5 jurisdictional prerequisite.” *United States v. Antelope*, 395 F.3d 1128, 1132 (9th Cir.
6 2005). A prudential ripeness analysis requires the court to consider: 1) whether the issues
7 are fit for judicial resolution, and 2) the potential hardship to the parties if judicial
8 resolution is postponed. *Nat’l Audubon Soc., Inc. v. Davis*, 307 F.3d 835, 850 (9th Cir.
9 2002). The Ninth Circuit has noted that actions are ripe for adjudication where “the
10 specific facts surrounding possible actions . . . will not aid resolution” of the challenges
11 raised and the “injury is established, and the legal arguments are as clear as they are
12 likely to become.” *Id.*

13 The fact that Plaintiffs presently have no standing to challenge the PSMP does not
14 mean that they can never challenge the PSMP under NEPA or the CWA. As discussed
15 above, because their claim with respect to the 2015 dredging is now moot, Plaintiffs must
16 wait until the Corps applies the PSMP in some other manner that injures Plaintiffs’
17 interests. Those future applications, however, are not presently ripe for review.

18 The Supreme Court has said that challenges to agency planning documents should
19 await an actual site-specific implementation of the plan where: (1) there would be no
20 hardship to the plaintiff, (2) judicial review would inappropriately interfere with further
21 administrative action, and (3) the court would benefit from additional factual
22 development of the issues. *Ohio Forestry Ass’n, Inc. v. Sierra Club*, 523 U.S. 726,

1 733-36 (1998). IPNG argues that these factors favor finding Plaintiffs’ claims
2 concerning possible future applications of the PSMP to be not ripe for review. (*See*
3 IPNG Mot. at 19-20; IPNG Reply at 9.) Specifically, IPNG argues that a delay in
4 adjudication will not create a hardship for Plaintiffs because there is no pending Corps
5 action under the PSMP that will adversely impact fish and lamprey. (IPNG Mot. at 19-
6 20.) Indeed, there is no pending action at all. In addition, the court will benefit from
7 further factual development and additional tiered NEPA analysis by the Corps before the
8 Corps engages in any specific sediment management action under the PSMP. (*Id.* at 20.)

9 Relying on *Cottonwood*, Plaintiffs insist their challenge to the PSMP “can never
10 get riper” and that no further factual development would be useful. (Plf. Resp. at 28
11 (quoting *Cottonwood*, 789 F.3d at 1084).) Once again, however, the court concludes that
12 *Cottonwood* is distinguishable. In *Cottonwood*, the Forest Service was “actively applying
13 the [Plan] at the project-specific level,” and therefore “delayed review would cause
14 hardship to [the plaintiffs].” 789 F.3d at 1084. Here, in contrast, no such hardship exists
15 because the Corps is not presently implementing any projects under the PSMP. The
16 court, therefore, concludes that it is appropriate to wait until the Corps proposes further
17 dredging or other sediment management activities pursuant to the PSMP to avoid
18 entanglement in an abstract dispute about the propriety of future events that may not
19 materialize as anticipated.

20 **B. Plaintiffs’ Substantive Claims**

21 Even if Plaintiffs’ claims were not barred by the various justiciability doctrines
22 discussed above, the court would nevertheless grant summary judgment to the Corps and

1 IPNG on substantive grounds and deny the same to Plaintiffs based on the present record.
 2 The evidence in the administrative record demonstrates that the Corps did not act in an
 3 arbitrary or capricious manner, abuse its discretion, or otherwise act contrary to the law
 4 when it issued the PSMP and conducted the Current Immediate Need Action of dredging
 5 portions of the Lower Snake River in 2015.

6 **1. Standards of Review**

7 Under the APA, a reviewing court may set aside “agency action” that it finds to be
 8 “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with the
 9 law.” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A); *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U.S.
 10 402, 414 (1971); *see Yerger v. Robertson*, 981 F.2d 460, 465 (9th Cir. 1992). The court’s
 11 review under the arbitrary and capricious standard is narrow. *Id.* The court may not
 12 substitute its judgment for that of the agency. *Id.* Further, the court must be at its most
 13 deferential when reviewing scientific judgments and technical analyses within the
 14 agency’s expertise. *Tri-Valley CAREs v. U.S. Dep’t of Energy*, 671 F.3d 1113, 1124 (9th
 15 Cir. 2012). The court only decides whether the agency’s decision was based upon “a
 16 consideration of the relevant factors and whether there has been a clear error of
 17 judgment.” *Nev. Land Action Ass’n v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 8 F.3d 713, 716 (9th Cir. 1993)
 18 (citation omitted).

19 Summary judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 is an appropriate
 20 mechanism to review agency action under the APA. *See, e.g., Nw. Motorcycle Ass’n v.*
 21 *U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1994). Under the APA, the court’s
 22 review is limited to the administrative record to determine whether the federal agency

1 considered relevant factors and reached conclusions that were not arbitrary or capricious.
2 *Id.* at 1472. The purpose of the district court’s review “is to determine whether or not as
3 a matter of law the evidence in the administrative record permitted the agency to make
4 the decision it did.” *Id.*; *Occidental Eng’g Co. v. I.N.S.*, 753 F.2d 766, 769 (9th Cir.
5 1985).

6 **2. NEPA**

7 Plaintiffs contend that the Corps violated NEPA in a number of ways when it
8 issued the FEIS and two records of decision evaluating both the Corps’ long-range plan
9 for managing sedimentation on the Lower Snake River and its Current Immediate Need
10 Action for dredging parts of the River in 2015. (*See* Plf. Mot. at 4-27.) Congress
11 enacted NEPA to establish a process for federal agencies to consider the environmental
12 impacts of their actions. *Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*,
13 435 U.S. 519, 558 (1978). NEPA’s purpose is to inform agency decision-makers and the
14 public about the potential environmental effects of proposed agency action, which in
15 some circumstances is accomplished through the development of an environmental
16 impact statement. *See Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 349
17 (1989). Indeed, NEPA requires agencies to take a “hard look” at environmental
18 consequences. *Id.* at 350. NEPA, however, “does not mandate particular results, but
19 simply prescribes the necessary process.” *Id.*

20 Counsel on Environmental Quality regulations provide guidance to agencies
21 concerning NEPA implementation. *See* 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500-08. These regulations
22 encourage agencies to “tier” their environmental assessments by developing broad

analyses when proposing programs or policies and then engaging in more detailed, site-specific assessments—“tiered” from the initial broader analysis—when implementing specific projects. *See id.* §§ 1502.20, 1508.28. Inherent in NEPA and its implementing regulations is a “rule of reason” that guides the court’s evaluation of agency compliance and whether an environmental impact statement “contains a reasonably thorough discussion of the significant aspects of the probable environmental consequences.” *League of Wilderness Defs. Blue Mountains Biodiversity Project v. Allen*, 615 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2010); *see also Dep’t of Transp. v. Pub. Citizen*, 541 U.S. 752, 767 (2004). The court must uphold the agency’s decision “as long as the agency has ‘considered the relevant factors and articulated a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.’” *Allen*, 615 F.3d at 1130 (quoting *Selkirk Conservation All. v. Forsgren*, 336 F.3d 944, 953-54 (9th Cir. 2003)).

a. A Reasonable Range of Alternatives

The consideration of the environmental impacts of an agency’s proposal and the proposal’s alternatives is “the heart of the environmental impact statement.” 40 C.F.R. § 1502.15. NEPA regulations require an agency to “[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives.” *Id.* § 1502.15(a). An agency’s failure to examine a reasonable alternative renders an environmental impact statement inadequate. *Alaska Survival v. Surface Transp. Bd.*, 705 F.3d 1073, 1087 (9th Cir. 2013).

Plaintiffs argue that the Corps arbitrarily failed to consider a reasonable range of alternatives in its FEIS when it decided to dredge sections of the Lower Snake River in 2015 in its first site-specific “immediate need action” under the PSMP. (Plf. Mot. at

1 5-12.) Plaintiffs also argue that the Corps arbitrarily failed to consider a reasonable range
2 of alternatives when the Corps concluded in its plan-level analysis of the PSMP that,
3 when sediment is already impairing navigation, dredging is the only sediment
4 management measure that can effectively reestablish the channel at the statutorily
5 prescribed dimensions. (*See id.*)

6 The “rule of reason” guides the choice of alternatives and the extent to which an
7 agency must discuss each alternative in an environmental impact statement. *City of*
8 *Carmel-by-the-Sea v. U.S. Dep’t of Transp.*, 123 F.3d 142, 1155 (9th Cir. 1997). An
9 agency “need not consider an infinite range of alternatives, only reasonable or feasible
10 ones.” *Id.* “This is all NEPA requires—there is no minimum number of alternatives that
11 must be discussed.” *Cal. ex rel. Imperial Cty. Air Pollution Control Dist. v. U.S. Dep’t of*
12 *the Interior*, 767 F.3d 781, 797 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Laguna Greenbelt, Inc. v. U.S.*
13 *Dep’t of Transp.*, 42 F.3d 517, 524 (9th Cir. 1994)). The duty to show that an alternative
14 is reasonable or feasible rests upon Plaintiffs. *See id.* (“Those challenging the failure to
15 consider an alternative have a duty to show that the alternative is viable.”).

16 An agency derives its project alternatives from the environmental impact
17 statement’s “purpose and need” section, which defines “the underlying purpose and need
18 to which an agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed
19 action.” *City of Carmel-by-the-Sea*, 123 F.3d at 1155; 40 C.F.R. § 1502.13. The
20 reasonableness of an alternative is governed by a given project’s “purpose and need.” *Id.*
21 Agencies enjoy considerable discretion in defining the purpose and need of a project.
22 *Friends of Southeast’s Future v. Morrison*, 153 F.3d 1059, 1066 (9th Cir. 1998).

1 However, in doing so “an agency cannot define its objectives in unreasonably narrow
2 terms.” *City of Carmel-by-the-Sea*, 123 F.3d at 1155.

3 In this case, sediment accumulation was impairing the navigation channel at the
4 downstream approach to Ice Harbor Dam’s lock and the confluence of the Snake and
5 Clearwater Rivers. (AR 50797 at 50835.) Accordingly, the Corps identified a purpose
6 and need “to reestablish the federal navigation channel to the congressionally authorized
7 dimensions.” (*Id.* at 50834.) The Corps based that objective on Congress’s authorization
8 for the navigation channel in the Flood Control Act of 1962: “[T]he depth and width of
9 the authorized channel in the Columbia-Snake River barge navigation project shall be
10 established as fourteen feet and two hundred and fifty feet, respectively, at minimum
11 regulated flow.” Flood Control Act of 1962, Pub L. No. 87-874, 76 Stat. 1173, 1193
12 (1962); (*see* AR 50797 at 50838-89; AR 43335 at 43420.)

13 Plaintiffs attack the Corps’ statement of the purpose and need of the project
14 arguing that Congress did not mandate that the Corps maintain the channel at a depth of
15 fourteen feet, but rather merely “authorized” that depth. (Plf. Mot. at 10-12.) This
16 argument fails as a matter of statutory construction. At best, Plaintiffs’ argument renders
17 the statute ambiguous by virtue of its simultaneous use of the terms “authorized” and
18 “shall.” Under *Chevron, U.S.A. Inc. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 844
19 (1984), “a court may not substitute its own construction of a statutory provision for a
20 reasonable interpretation made by the administrator of an agency.” In other words, if the
21 agency’s statutory interpretation is reasonable, the court must defer to it. *See INS v.*
22

1 *Aguirre–Aguirre*, 526 U.S. 415, 424 (1999). Here, the Corps’ interpretation of the Flood
 2 Control Act of 1962 is reasonable, and accordingly, the court defers to it.¹⁰

3 “Courts evaluate an agency’s statement of purpose under a reasonableness
 4 standard, . . . and in assessing reasonableness, must consider the statutory context of the
 5 federal action at issue.” *HonoluluTraffic.com v. Fed. Transit Admin.*, 742 F.3d 1222,
 6 1230 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing 40 C.F.R. § 1502.13 and *League of Wilderness Defs. v. U.S.*
 7 *Forest Serv.*, 689 F.3d 1060, 1070 (9th Cir. 2012)). Indeed, “[w]here an action is taken
 8 pursuant to a specific statute, the statutory objectives of the project serve as a guide by
 9 which to determine the reasonableness of objectives outlined in an [environmental impact
 10 statement].” *Westlands Water Dist. v. U.S. Dep’t of Interior*, 376 F.3d 853, 866 (9th Cir.
 11 2004) (citing *City of N.Y. v. U.S. Dep’t of Transp.*, 715 F.2d 732, 743 (2d Cir. 1983)).
 12 The Corps interprets the Flood Control Act of 1962 as setting the depth for navigational
 13 channel maintenance at fourteen feet. (AR 50797 at 50837-38.) Based on this
 14 interpretation, the Corps defines its purpose and need for the Current Immediate Need
 15 Action “to re-establish the federal navigation channel to the congressionally authorized
 16 dimensions.” (*Id.* at 50838.) The Corps asserts that its interpretation of the statutory
 17 directives it implements and its statement of purpose and need under NEPA in the
 18 Current Immediate Need Action was reasonable in light of the congressional mandates
 19 contained in the Flood Control Act of 1962 concerning the required depth of the channel.

20
 21 ¹⁰ Plaintiffs’ reliance on *Forelaws on Board v. Johnson*, 743 F.2d 677, 683 (9th Cir.
 22 1984), is misplaced. In that case, the Ninth Circuit was concerned because the agency was
 interpreting its statutory directives to create an exemption to NEPA, and not, as here, to define
 the purpose and need of a specific project under NEPA.

1 (Def. Mot. at 13-14.) As such, the Corps asserts that its interpretation is entitled to
2 deference by the court. (*Id.*) The court agrees.

3 Plaintiffs, however, argue that the Corps' interpretation of the statute and its
4 corresponding purpose and need to restore the channel to a depth of fourteen feet is
5 unreasonable. Plaintiffs contends this because the Corps has repeatedly halted navigation
6 on the channel for weeks or even months to perform infrastructure repairs and also has
7 repeatedly operated the channel at less than fourteen feet. (Plf. Reply at 7 & n.7, 8 n.10
8 & n.11.) However, the fact that the channel may sometimes operate at less than fourteen
9 feet without impairing navigation is fully consistent with the Corps' interpretation of the
10 Act, which requires a return to congressionally authorized dimensions only once
11 sediment accumulation impairs navigation, as it did here. In addition, temporary
12 navigation closures to repair infrastructure have nothing to do with whether the channel
13 depth is impairing navigation when barges are operating. The court concludes that the
14 Corps reasonably defined its purpose and need.

15 Having evaluated the Corps' purpose and need statement, the court now considers
16 whether the Corps considered a reasonable range of alternatives to dredging. As its
17 regulations encourage, the Corps turned to the PSMP—its Plan-level analysis—to help it
18 identify reasonable alternatives for the Current Immediate Need Action. *See* 40 C.F.R.
19 §§ 1502.20, 1508.28. The Corps' Plan-level discussions in the FEIS included analyses of

20 //

21 //

22 //

1 a variety of sediment management measures,¹¹ but the Corps concluded that non-
 2 dredging measures would not be effective in the short-term to remove accumulated
 3 sedimentation where that sedimentation was already impairing navigation.¹² (AR 50797
 4 at 50874-904.) Thus, the Corps analyzed only two alternatives specifically with respect
 5 to the Current Immediate Need Action: targeted dredging to remove the navigational
 6 impairments and a “no action” alternative as required by NEPA. *See* 40 C.F.R. §
 7 1502.14(d); (AR 50797 at 50903-04.) Plaintiffs assert that the Corps’ consideration of
 8 only these two alternatives was not reasonable considering the host of other measures the
 9 Corps examined in the PSMP. (Plf. Mot. at 6-10; Plf. Reply at 2-6.)

10 Plaintiffs, however, misconstrue the record. Although it is true that the Corps
 11 focused its analysis of the Current Immediate Need Action on targeted dredging and the
 12 “no action” alternative, it is not correct that the Corps did not consider other management
 13 measures. The Corps extensively analyzed non-dredging alternatives in developing the
 14 PSMP, including whether these alternatives would be effective where an immediate need
 15 for action had arisen. (*See* AR 42733 at 42755-57 (summarizing findings of a 600-page
 16 report); AR 5498 at 5498; 5587 at 5587-93; 9965 at 9965-71; 11697 at
 17 11697-701(meeting summaries of Local Sediment Management Group)); *see supra* n.11.

18
 19 ¹¹ In the PSMP, the Corps considered a wide variety of alternatives to dredging for
 20 maintaining channel depth. These alternatives include reservoir drawdown to flush sediments,
 21 sediment agitation, and the construction of bendway weirs. (AR 50797 at 50880-82 (reservoir
 22 drawdown), 50881 (sediment agitation and re-suspension), 50880 (bendway weirs); AR 27919 at
 27919 (spur dikes).)

21
 22 ¹² After examining various alternatives, the Corps concluded that “only one (1) measure
 can effectively manage sediment once it has deposited and is interfering with navigation—i.e.,
 dredging.” (AR 45384 at 45410 (FEIS App’x A).)

1 Based on these analyses, as noted above, the Corps concluded that, although some of
2 these measures may offer long-term solutions to address or prevent sediment
3 accumulation, only dredging can effectively address sediment accumulation once
4 navigation is impaired. (*See* AR 42407 at 42433-34.) The longer-term sediment
5 management alternatives, therefore, did not meet the purpose and need of the Current
6 Immediate Need Action, and the Corps focused its project-specific analysis of
7 alternatives on measures that did. (*See* AR 50797 at 50903-04.) Plaintiffs would have
8 the court ignore the analyses contained in the PSMP.

9 Indeed, the Corps considered the alternatives that Plaintiffs assert are lacking in
10 the very FEIS that Plaintiffs challenge. The FEIS contains 31 pages of discussion on the
11 practicality and effectiveness of various sediment management measures, including
12 reasons why they would not be effective in addressing immediate need navigational
13 impairments. (AR 50797 at 50874-904.) “So long as all reasonable alternatives have
14 been considered and an appropriate explanation is provided as to why an alternative was
15 eliminated, the regulatory requirement is satisfied.” *Native Ecosys. Council v. U.S.*
16 *Forest Serv.*, 428 F.3d 1233, 1246 (9th Cir. 2005) (internal quotations and citation
17 omitted). Plaintiffs may not agree with the Corps’ conclusions, but the Corps’ discussion
18 of alternatives complied with NEPA.¹³

19
20 ¹³ Plaintiffs’ reliance upon *Western Watersheds Project v. Abbey*, 719 F.3d 1035, 1050
21 (9th Cir. 2013), is misplaced. (Plf. Mot. at 9.) In *Abbey*, the court held that the agency failed to
22 take a hard look at environmental impacts related to a grazing permit where all of the agency’s
“alternatives” continued grazing at the same level as under the prior permit and the agency did
not include a “no-grazing” alternative. *Id.* at 1050. The court concluded that there was no

b. A Hard Look at Pacific Lamprey

Plaintiffs also challenge the Corps' action under NEPA by asserting that the Corps failed to take the requisite "hard look" at the effects of dredging on Pacific lamprey. (Plf. Mot. at 12-17.) First, Plaintiffs assert that the 2011 survey of Pacific lamprey that the Corps relied upon in its analysis was inadequate. (*Id.* at 13-16.) Second, they argue that the Corps failed to "identify, evaluate, or disclose the lamprey's imperiled status." (*Id.* at 16-17.)

In reviewing an agency's impact analysis under NEPA, a court's "role is to ensure that the agency has taken a 'hard look'" at potential effects. *Churchill Cty. v. Norton*, 276 F.3d 1060, 1072 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation omitted). The Corps reviewed available literature on lamprey behavior and location and found "no evidence that [adult] Pacific lamprey have used or currently use the mainstem Snake River for spawning or rearing." (AR 50797 at 50927-28.) The Corps recognized, however, that the use of the mainstem by larval juvenile lamprey was largely unknown. (*See id.*) The Corps, therefore, tested

meaningful difference between the four alternatives the agency considered. *Id.* at 1051. Here, however, it is undisputed that the Corps considered a "no action" alternative. Unlike *Abbey*, the Corps' "no action" alternative meaningfully differs from the Corps' proposed targeted dredging in its Current Immediate Need Action analysis. Further, both *Abbey* and *'Ilio'ulaokalani Coalition v. Rumsfeld*, 464 F.3d 1083 (9th Cir. 2006), another case on which Plaintiffs rely (Plf. Mot. at 9), involved situations where the agency had not considered an alternative at either the plan or site-specific level. *See Abbey*, 719 F.3d at 1050 ("We are troubled by [the agency's] decision not to consider a reduced- or no-grazing alternative at the site-specific level, having chosen not to perform that review at the programmatic level."); *'Ilio'ulaokalani Coalition*, 464 F.3d at 1097 (emphasizing that "[s]omewhere, the [agency] must undertake site-specific analysis, including consideration of reasonable alternatives" either at the programmatic or site-specific level). As discussed above, the Corps considered a variety of sediment control measures at the PSMP or Plan level but determined that these alternatives were not suitable where sediment already impeded navigation as it did at the site-specific level here. Thus, neither *Abbey* nor *'Ilio'ulaokalani Coalition* is analogous to the case at hand.

1 at 24 survey sites during July and September 2011, including at the confluence of the
2 Snake and Clearwater Rivers and the planned sediment disposal area for the Current
3 Immediate Need Action, and took a total of 646 samples. (*Id.* at 50928; AR 50383 at
4 50514.) The Corps found no lamprey in its survey. (AR 50797 at 50928.) Plaintiffs’
5 assertion that “the Corps refused to perform any detailed or meaningful evaluation . . . of
6 the impacts . . . on Pacific lamprey before dredging in 2015” (Plf. Mot. at 13) is belied by
7 the fact that the Corps actually surveyed for larval lamprey (AR 50797 at 50928; AR
8 50383 at 50514).

9 Nevertheless, the Corps acknowledged that its survey did not completely foreclose
10 the possibility that some juvenile lamprey could be present during dredging and disposal.
11 (*Id.*) The Corps, therefore, informed its decision-makers and the public that, despite its
12 negative survey results, and although “it is unlikely that juvenile lamprey are present in
13 moderate or high numbers in the area to be dredged,” larval lamprey could be present
14 during dredging and disposal and, if so, “may be impacted.” (*Id.* at 51026, 51029,
15 51036.) This was the Corps’ conservative conclusion based on its review of the literature
16 and actual surveying.¹⁴ This assessment meets NEPA’s “hard look” requirement.

17
18 ¹⁴ Plaintiffs assert that the Corps’ statement in the FEIS about potential impacts to Pacific
19 lamprey was “conclusory.” (Plf. Reply at 11-12.) This is not a situation, however, where the
20 agency simply assumed the presence of a species and a resulting impact. The Corps reviewed
21 existing literature, (AR 50797 at 50927-28), commissioned an in-water survey (*id.* at 50928), and
22 reached a reasoned conclusion that larval lamprey were not likely to be present at the planned
dredging sites and disposal areas (*id.* at 51026-17). The Corps also planned the dredging for
winter months when juvenile lamprey were less likely to be present (*id.* at 51027, 51034) and
planned to use a clamshell dredge to limit entrapment of mobile aquatic species (*id.* at 51022).
Contrary to Plaintiffs’ assertions, the Corps’ accurate statement that, if larval lamprey are present

1 In addition, Plaintiffs rely upon an email chain in which the scientist who
2 conducted the Corps' 2011 survey reported on results from a similar survey at the
3 confluence of the Columbia and Wind Rivers in 2012. (*See* AR 22316 at 22316-17.) The
4 Columbia-Wind confluence is 300 river miles and eight dams away from the area the
5 Corps dredged near the Snake-Clearwater confluence. (Def. Reply at 8.) Using the same
6 technology as the 2011 survey, the scientist conducting the Columbia-Wind survey
7 encountered lamprey. (AR 22316 at 22316-17.) The scientist suggests that the
8 technology utilized in the 2011 survey may be even more reliable on "the Snake" during
9 the winter months. (*Id.* at 22317.) In response, another Corps biologist forwarded the
10 scientist's email to several other Corps employees. (*Id.* at 22316.) The Corps' NEPA-
11 lead on the Lower Snake then asked whether sampling done on the Snake River should
12 be done again with additional "fine-tuning." (*Id.*)

13 In response to the NEPA-lead's inquiry, the scientist did not state that the 2011
14 survey needed to be redone. (*Id.*) He did not state that the 2011 survey was unreliable.
15 (*Id.*) He did not state that the results of the Columbia-Wind survey meant that there were
16 larval lamprey at the Snake-Clearwater confluence. (*Id.*) He stated that the larval
17 sampling, river bottom core sampling, and observations from prior dredging had not
18 shown the presence of larval lamprey at the Snake-Clearwater confluence. (*Id.*; *see also*
19 AR 17522 at 17522 (Corps contractor stating confidence in the survey techniques).) He
20 suggested that it would be "very worthwhile" to incorporate further sampling as part of

21
22 at the time of dredging activity, they may be harmed, does not undermine the Corps' "hard look"
at the effects of its activity on Pacific lamprey.

1 redd surveys at the confluence and planned disposal area.¹⁵ (*See* AR 22316 at 22316.)
 2 He did not, however, state that additional sampling was necessary. (*See id.*) If anything,
 3 the emails Plaintiffs rely upon indicate the Corps' interest in improving its survey
 4 methodology in the future, but the emails do not invalidate the 2011 survey or render the
 5 Corps' decision to rely upon the 2011 survey unreasonable.¹⁶

6 Contrary to Plaintiffs' suggestion, the court cannot conclude that the foregoing
 7 email exchange demonstrates a NEPA violation. The Corps' decision to rely upon its
 8 existing 2011 survey data was reasonable, and that decision is entitled to deference from
 9 the court. *See Native Ecosys. Council v. Weldon*, 697 F.3d 1043, 1051 (9th Cir. 2012);
 10 *see also Theodore Roosevelt Conservation P'ship v. Salazar*, 616 F.3d 497, 511 (9th Cir.
 11 2010) (finding no need for the most up-to-date methodologies); *Nw. Env'tl. Advocates v.*
 12 *Nat'l Marine Fisheries, Serv.*, 460 F.3d 1125, 1139 (9th Cir. 2006) (finding agency need

15 ¹⁵ A "redd" is a salmon or steelhead spawning nest. (Def. Reply at 9 n.9.) The Corps did
 16 not identify any redds at the Snake-Clearwater confluence. (*See* AR 50797 at 51028.)

17 ¹⁶ Plaintiffs also assert that the Corps' failure to identify the lamprey as "imperiled" in its
 18 FEIS violated NEPA. (Plf. Mot. at 16-17.) Plaintiffs rely upon *Northern Plains Resource*
 19 *Council v. Surface Transportation Board*, 668 F.3d 1067, 1083 (9th Cir. 2011). (Plf. Mot. at 16.)
 20 That case, however, involved a situation where the agency had not performed any sampling prior
 21 to project approval. *N. Plains Res. Council*, 668 F.3d at 1083-85. Here, the Corps surveyed 24
 22 sites and collected 646 samples, in which it found no evidence of larval lamprey, analyzed the
 results, and informed the public and its decision-makers of potential impacts prior to approving
 the 2015 dredging activity. Plaintiffs also rely upon *Half Moon Bay Fisherman's Marketing*
Association v. Carlucci, 857 F.2d 505, 510 (9th Cir. 1988), for the proposition that NEPA
 requires baseline data. (Plf. Reply at 11-12.) Here, the Corps discussed the current status of the
 lamprey, including a review of existing literature, an in-water survey for the presence of juvenile
 lamprey, and a consideration of its survey results. (*See* AR 50797 at 50926-28.) The Corps
 complied with NEPA's requirement to provide baseline data.

not engage in the most exhaustive analysis possible).¹⁷ As the Ninth Circuit has cautioned, “NEPA does not require that we decide whether an environmental impact statement is based on the best scientific methodology available, nor does NEPA require us to resolve disagreements among various scientists as to methodology.” *Salmon River Concerned Citizens v. Robertson*, 32 F.3d 1346, 1359 (9th Cir. 1994) (alterations omitted). Rather, NEPA only requires the court to ensure that the agency’s “procedures resulted in a reasoned analysis and disclosure of the evidence before it.” *Id.* The court concludes that the Corps did that here and fully discharged its obligations under NEPA.

c. A Hard Look at Climate Change

Plaintiffs assert that the Corps violated NEPA by failing to account for the impacts of climate change on sediment deposition in the Lower Snake River and “proceeding . . . as if there will be zero increase in sediment reaching the navigation channel due to climate change.” (Plf. Mot. at 17-18.) Specifically, Plaintiffs note a United States Forest Service study that indicates that increased forest fires in the area will increase sediment loading in the Lower Snake River. (Plf. Reply at 12.) Specifically, the Forest Service has pegged this increase at “sediment yields roughly 10-times greater than those observed

¹⁷ The cases Plaintiffs rely upon do not demonstrate otherwise. Those cases involve situations in which the agency failed to consider an impact or in which it ignored or failed to recognize contradictory data. *See Rybachek v. EPA*, 904 F.2d 1276, 1293-95 (9th Cir. 1990) (finding no NEPA violation and deferring to the agency’s analysis); *Sierra Club v. Eubanks*, 335 F. Supp. 2d 1070, 1079 (E.D. Cal. 2004) (finding a NEPA violation where the agency failed to consider an adverse scientific opinion); *Carlton v. Babbitt*, 26 F. Supp. 2d 102, 109-10 (D.D.C. 1998) (finding a violation of the Endangered Species Act (“ESA”), not NEPA, where the agency failed to consider species deaths); *Def. of Wildlife v. Babbitt*, 958 F. Supp. 670, 685 (D.D.C. 1997) (finding an ESA, not NEPA, violation for failure to consider scientific evidence).

1 during the 20th century.” (*Id.* (citing AR 45606 at 45627 (FEIS App’x D)).) Although
2 the Corps cited this Forest Service study in its FEIS, Plaintiffs contend that the Corps
3 may not merely list likely effects of climate change on its project without incorporating
4 those likely effects into its decision-making. (*Id.*)

5 The Corps responds that Plaintiffs once again ignore the Corps’ actual assessment
6 and conclusions. (Def. Mot. at 21.) The Corps notes that it considered studies on
7 sediment yield, loading, accumulation, and erosion, including in relation to climate
8 change. (*Id.* (citing AR 50797 at 50854 (table listing studies), AR 42733 at 43331-33,
9 AR 42629 at 42629-46).) The FEIS summarized those findings and includes a subsection
10 on potential climate-based changes to sediment loading and transport. (AR 50797 at
11 50851-58, 51108-13.) Furthermore, the Corps acknowledged that “management of
12 sediment . . . may be affected by climate change.” (AR 50797 at 51108-09; AR 43335 at
13 43414-15; AR 60957 at 61003.) The FEIS notes that increased wildfires in the watershed
14 may result in increased sediment loading from forested watersheds. (AR 50797 at 50852,
15 50855-56, 50858.) The Corps concludes, however, that it cannot assume that an increase
16 in sediment *loading* will directly relate to an increase in sediment *accumulation* that
17 would interfere with navigation or other Corps project purposes when considered in the
18 context of other climatic changes. Specifically, the Corps states that “whether or not
19 [increased sediment loading] would affect sediment transport and accumulation when
20 considered in combination with changes in precipitation and tributary flows cannot be
21 reasonably predicted at this time.” (*Id.* at 51110.)
22

1 The Corps emphasizes that there is general uncertainty surrounding local impacts
 2 from climate change. (Def. Mot. at 22.) “[A]ccurately predicting how future conditions
 3 affect sediment accumulation in the [Lower Snake River] is not currently realistic or
 4 feasible.” (AR 43335 at 43415; *see* AR 50383 at 50693; 50698-99; *see also* AR 50797 at
 5 51112 (“[T]here remains considerable uncertainty about the magnitude, timing, and
 6 patterns of change and the implications of climate change on management of water
 7 resources.”).) Plaintiffs’ climate change argument boils down to an assertion that the
 8 Corps should have forecasted future climate change sediment yields at the PSMP stage,
 9 despite the speculation inherent in such an exercise.¹⁸

10 The court “must defer to an agency’s determination as to predictions within its
 11 area of special expertise, especially when those predictions are ‘at the frontiers of
 12 science.’” *Turtle Island Restoration Network v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, No. CIV. 12-
 13 00594 SOM, 2013 WL 4511314, at *23 (D. Haw. Aug. 23, 2013) (quoting *Baltimore Gas*
 14 *& Elec. Co. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 87, 103 (1983)). Although an
 15 agency may not omit ascertainable facts from an EIS, NEPA does not require agencies to
 16 include speculative information. *Tribal Vill. of Akutan v. Hodel*, 869 F.2d 1185, 1192 n.1
 17 (9th Cir. 1988); *see also Protect Our Cmty’s Found. v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 845 F. Supp.
 18 2d 1102, 1109 (S.D. Cal.), *aff’d*, 473 F. App’x 790 (9th Cir. 2012); *WildEarth Guardians*
 19 *v. Jewell*, 738 F.3d 298, 309 (D.C. Cir. 2013) (“Because current science does not allow

21 ¹⁸ In light of the difficulty of accurately forecasting changes in sediment yields in the
 22 navigation channel due to climate change, the Corps agreed to monitor sediment deposition
 within the Lower Granite reservoir each year. (*See* AR 47464 at 47543-44.)

1 for the specificity demanded by the Appellants, [the agency] was not required to identify
 2 specific effects on the climate in order to prepare an adequate EIS.”). Based on the
 3 foregoing, the court cannot conclude that the Corps’ assessment of the effects of climate
 4 change in the FEIS violated NEPA.

5 **d. Cost Information**

6 Plaintiffs devote a significant portion of their briefing to arguing that the Corps
 7 failed to produce a valid and accurate cost-benefit analysis. (Plf. Mot. at 19-27.) First,
 8 the Ninth Circuit determined more than 40 years ago that NEPA does not require a
 9 “formal and mathematically expressed cost-benefit analysis.” *See Trout Unlimited v.*
 10 *Morton*, 509 F.2d 1276, 1286 (9th Cir. 1974); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 1502.23 (“For
 11 purposes of complying with the Act, the weighing of the merits and drawbacks of the
 12 various alternatives need not be displayed in a monetary cost-benefit analysis and should
 13 not be when there are important qualitative considerations.”). NEPA’s regulations
 14 require a cost-benefit analysis only if one is undertaken as a necessary part of an agency’s
 15 choice among different alternatives. *See City of Salsalito v. O’Neill*, 386 F.3d 1186,
 16 1214-16 (9th Cir. 2004); 40 C.F.R. § 1502.23.

17 Here, the Corps specifically found that a cost-benefit analysis was not necessary
 18 for its choice among alternatives. (AR 43335 at 43403.) Indeed, Congress already made
 19 the determination that the navigation channel should exist and at a prescribed depth. *See*
 20 Flood Control Act of 1962, Pub. L. No. 87-874, 76 Stat. 1173, 1193 (1962) (“[T]he depth
 21 and width of the authorized channel in the Columbia-Snake River barge navigation
 22 project shall be established as fourteen feet and two hundred and fifty feet, respectively,

at minimum regulated flow.”). Congress has reconfirmed that determination by appropriating funds for 27 prior maintenance activities over the last 62 years, and again by appropriating funds for the immediate maintenance dredging in 2015. (*See* AR 50383 at 50428-29.) “[O]nce Congress has authorized a project, it is not for the courts to review its economic justification” under the guise of NEPA. *S. La. Env'tl. Council, Inc. v. Sand*, 629 F.2d 1005, 1015 (5th Cir. 1980).¹⁹

The Corps nevertheless acknowledges that it used economic indicators to determine whether the navigation channel warranted continued maintenance. (*See* AR 50797 at 50967; AR 60957 at 60986 (concluding that continued maintenance would yield up to \$25 million in benefits and \$12.6 million in costs).) The Corps, however, did not engage in this exercise as part of its analysis of alternatives under NEPA. (Def. Mot. at 24 (citing 40 C.F.R. § 1502.23).) The Corps instead engaged in this analysis pursuant to internal guidance and planning documents and after public commentators asked for such an analysis. (*See* Def. Mot. at 24 & n.23 (containing citations); *see also* AR 43335 at 43403).)

In performing this analysis, the Corps’ relied upon its 2002 Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Study. (Plf. Mot. at 23-25.) From this study, the

¹⁹ Plaintiffs rely upon *Natural Resources Defense Council v. United States Forest Service*, 421 F.3d at 813, for the notion that the agency must incorporate an economic costs and benefit analysis in an environmental impact statement. (*See* Plf. Mot. at 19-20.) However, *Natural Resources Defense Council* holds that an environmental impact statement relying on market demand economic information must not be misleading; it does not hold that economic data must be included in an environmental impact statement. *See* 421 F.3d at 813. Rather, NEPA’s regulations require disclosure of a cost-benefit analysis in an environmental impact statement only if one is undertaken as a necessary part of an agency’s choice among alternatives. *See City of Salsalito*, 386 F.3d at 1214-16; 40 C.F.R. § 1502.23.

1 Corps concluded that shipping by barge rather than by truck or rail results in a cost
2 savings of \$8.45 per ton. (AR 50797 at 50967.) The Corps then multiplied this figure by
3 the “about 3 million tons” shipped annually on the Lower Snake River to conclude that
4 the current economic benefit of maintaining the channel is approximately \$25 million
5 dollars per year. (*Id.*) The Corps estimated that navigation maintenance will cost an
6 average of \$1 million to \$5 million each year. (*Id.*) Based on these figures, the Corps
7 concluded that “ongoing channel maintenance is warranted.” (*Id.*)

8 Plaintiffs assert that the economic information the Corps disclosed was
9 misleading. (Plf. Mot. at 23-27.) They assert that the Corps’ analysis overstates the
10 benefits while underestimating the costs. (*Id.*) In particular, Plaintiffs argue that the
11 2002 feasibility study is stale, that the Corps knew that the study’s methodology
12 overstated the benefits of shipping by barge, and that the Corps failed to address these
13 known deficiencies in the FEIS but simply “blindly carried them forward.” (*Id.* at 24.)
14 The record, however, belies Plaintiffs’ assertion. The Corps acknowledged the date of
15 the report, compared the report’s numbers to 2012 tonnage levels, and reaffirmed its
16 conclusion on transportation benefits. (AR 60957 at 60984, 60986; AR 43335 at 43404.)
17 Indeed, after comparing the 2002 report’s anticipated annual tonnage and cost savings
18 with actual values from 2012, the Corps concluded that tonnage remained high and, if
19 anything, cost savings per ton was higher than expected. (*See* AR 60957 at 60983-84,
20 60986; AR 43335 at 43403-04.)

21 An agency errs in relying on old data only when the agency has not shown that the
22 data remains accurate. *See N. Plains Res. Council, Inc. v. Surface Transp. Bd.*, 668 F.3d

1 1067, 1086-87 (9th Cir. 2011). Here, in response to a public comment, the Corps' Center
2 for Expertise for Inland Navigation cross-checked the transportation savings number with
3 which Plaintiffs take issue—\$8.45 per ton. (AR 60957 at 60983-84.) The Corps' expert
4 concluded that the \$8.45 per ton figure was sound, stating that an even higher
5 transportation savings of \$10.90 per ton was likely more representative based on more
6 recent research in the Columbia-Snake navigation system. (*Id.*) Plaintiffs urge the court
7 to ignore the \$10.90 per ton figure because it appears in the Corps' response to comments
8 rather than in the FEIS. (*See* Plf. Mot. at 24 n.19.) The court, however, finds this chain
9 of events to be in accord with the purpose of the NEPA public comment process—the
10 public stated a concern and in response the Corps checked its assessment and found it to
11 be sound. In addition, other studies in the record support the Corps' position that the
12 benefits of channel maintenance outweigh the costs. (*See* AR 33953 at 33953-66.)
13 Accordingly, the court does not find that the Corps' reliance on the 2002 feasibility study
14 undermined the FEIS or created a NEPA violation.

15 Plaintiffs also object that the Corps looked at transportation benefits and tonnage
16 for the entire Lower Snake River, rather than just the Snake-Clearwater confluence, and
17 that the Corps did not analyze the costs of channel maintenance indefinitely into the
18 future. (Plf. Mot. at 25-27.) However, Plaintiffs' desire for an analysis of a different
19 scope is a methodology dispute that does not invalidate the FEIS. *Weldon*, 697 F.3d at
20 1053 (“The mere fact that [the plaintiff] disagrees with the [agency’s] methodology does
21 not constitute a NEPA violation.”). “When specialists express conflicting views, an
22 agency must have discretion to rely on the reasonable opinions of its own qualified

1 experts even if, as an original matter, a court might find contrary views more persuasive.”
2 *Id.* at 1051. Here, the Corps’ methodology is entitled to deference, and the court cannot
3 conclude that the methodology it chose supports or constitutes a NEPA violation.

4 **3. CWA**

5 Plaintiffs assert that the Corps violated the CWA by failing to complete a required
6 public interest analysis before deciding to proceed with its Current Immediate Need
7 Action of dredging during the winter of 2015. (Plf. Mot. at 28-30.) The CWA regulates
8 or prohibits the discharge of dredge or fill material into navigable waters of the United
9 States without a permit. *See* 33 U.S.C. § 1344. Plaintiffs rely upon 33 C.F.R. § 336.1(a)
10 which provides that, although the Corps does not issue permits to itself for its own
11 activities, “the Corps authorizes its own discharges of dredged or fill material by applying
12 all applicable substantive legal requirements.” 33 C.F.R. § 336.1(a). Plaintiffs assert that
13 “all applicable substantive requirements” include a “public interest review” that requires
14 “the consideration of the full public interest by balancing the favorable impacts against
15 the detrimental impacts” of the proposal. *See* 33 C.F.R. § 320.1(a)(1). The Corps,
16 however, declined to do so here, stating that “[t]he public interest associated with a
17 federal Civil Works project is established when authorized by Congress and confirmed
18 through O&M funding/appropriations.” (AR 47464 at 47638 (FEIS App’x G—Response
19 to Comment 9319).)

20 The Corps has issued two sets of regulations pursuant to its authority under 33
21 U.S.C. § 1344 to regulate discharges of dredged and fill material into navigable waters:
22 (1) requirements that relate to permit applications, 33 C.F.R. parts 320-330, and (2)

1 requirements that apply to the Corps' authorization of its own activities, 33 C.F.R. parts
2 335-338. The Corps does not process or issue permits for its own activities, 33 C.F.R.
3 § 336.1(a), and accordingly, the first set of regulations under 33 C.F.R. parts 320-330 do
4 not apply to the Corps' discharge of dredged material. Thus, contrary to Plaintiffs'
5 argument, the requirements contained in 33 C.F.R. § 320.1(a)(1) regarding a public
6 interest review are not applicable to the Corps' activities here.

7 Indeed, the Corps expressly addressed this issue when it promulgated 33 C.F.R.
8 parts 335-338 in 1998. The Corps explained that the public interest review requirement
9 does not apply to the Corps' operation and maintenance activities because Congress—not
10 the Corps—determines that such activities are in the public interest:

11 The Corps is subject to the same Federal environmental laws and
12 regulations as the general public even though the Corps does not issue a
13 permit document to authorize its activities. This rule reflects the
14 requirement to meet the same standards (see § 336.1(a)). There is,
15 however, a somewhat different perspective between projects undertaken by
16 the general public and Corps operations and maintenance activities. When
17 a private entity proposes to perform work requiring a Corps permit, the
18 Corps must decide whether tha[t] work would be contrary to the public
19 interest. In contrast, this rule [33 C.F.R. parts 335-338] applies to
20 operations and maintenance of Federal projects which have already been
21 determined by the Congress to be in the public interest.

22 Final Rule for Operations & Maint. of Army Corps of Eng'rs Civil Works Projects
Involving the Discharge of Dredged Materials into Waters of the U.S. or Ocean Waters,
53 Fed. Reg. 14,902, 14,903 (Apr. 26, 1988). Thus, the Corps has not interpreted 33
C.F.R. § 336.1(a) to make the public interest review provisions of 33 C.F.R. § 320.4(a)
applicable to maintenance dredging since the time the Corps promulgated those
regulations in 1988. Further, the Corps reiterated this interpretation when it explained

1 that it did not conduct a public interest review in this matter because the public interest in
2 the project was established when it was authorized by Congress. (*See* AR 47464 at
3 47638 (FEIS App’x G—Response to Comment 9319).)

4 The Corps’ interpretation of its own regulations is controlling unless it is “plainly
5 erroneous or inconsistent with the regulation.” *Auer v. Robbins*, 519 U.S. 452, 461
6 (1997) (citations omitted). This is particularly true where, as here, “there is no indication
7 that [the agency’s] current view is a change from prior practice or a *post hoc* justification
8 in response to litigation.” *Decker v. Nw. Env’tl. Def. Ctr.*, --- U.S. ---, 133 S. Ct. 1326,
9 1337 (2013). That deferential standard is easily met here.

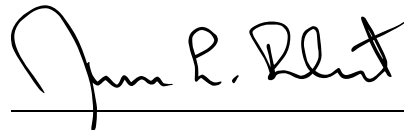
10 The court agrees that Congress has determined that operation and maintenance
11 dredging, which was the subject of the Current Immediate Need Action, is in the public
12 interest. Congress authorized construction of the Lower Snake River Projects in Section
13 2 of the Flood Control Act of 1945. *See* 59 Stat. at 21. Congress also required that the
14 navigation channel be established at fourteen feet deep by 250 feet wide at Minimum
15 Operating Pool, and provided the Corps with authority to maintain the channel at those
16 dimensions. Flood Control Act of 1962, 76 Stat. at 1193. The Corps has performed
17 dredging in the Lower Snake River on at least 17 occasions since 1961, when the
18 navigation channel was constructed for Ice Harbor Dam (the first of the four Lower
19 Snake River dams). (*See* AR 50797 at 50842-43.) Congress appropriated funds for all
20 prior Lower Snake River dredging actions, including the recently completed Current
21 Immediate Need Action in 2015. (Def. Mot. at 29.) If Plaintiffs believe that the Lower
22 Snake River navigation project is no longer in the public interest, their recourse is to

1 petition Congress, not this court. The Corps' declination to conduct a public interest
2 review of the PSMP or the Current Immediate Need Action did not violate the CWA.

3 **IV. CONCLUSION**

4 Based on the foregoing, the court DENIES Plaintiffs' motion for summary
5 judgment (Dkt. # 72) and GRANTS the Corps' and IPNG's motions for summary
6 judgment (Dkt. ## 75, 76) in favor of the Corps.

7 Dated this 9th day of February, 2016.

8 
9

10 JAMES L. ROBART
United States District Judge